

REVIEWS

A MANUAL OF OTOTOLOGY. By GORHAM BACON, A.B., M.D., F.A.C.S., formerly Professor of Otology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York; Aural Surgeon, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Assisted by TRUMAN LAURANCE SAUNDERS, Assistant Professor of Laryngology and Otology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York. Pp. 583; 204 illustrations. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger, 1918.

THE author is to be congratulated upon such an excellent manual for students and general practitioners. The descriptions are short, clear, and to the point, and the author does not lose you in tiresome details. The descriptive anatomy is useful. The mastoid operation is suitably described, but might have better illustrations. The labyrinthine portion has much better photographs of the operation, and is interesting. The author has made of the Bárány reactions a condensed resumé, and to one uninitiated into the labyrinthine details his work is helpful. The adenoid and tonsil operation is valuable and timely. The book is up-to-date, and should prove useful to many physicians.

N. P. S.

MANUAL OF HISTOLOGY. By H. E. RADASCH, Assistant Professor of Histology and Embryology, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Pp. 580; 307 figures. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston Son & Co., 1918.

THIS is an expansion of the author's shorter book on histology, and is arranged under the same chapter headings. Thus the first chapter on technic, which occupied 31 pages in the compend, is here enlarged to 55 pages, and this enlargement is typical of all the subjects treated. Many additional illustrations have been selected from other works and some new ones, chiefly photomicrographs by the author, have been added. All these changes contribute to an increase in thoroughness of presentation, and in its enlarged form the book cannot fail to be more helpful to the seeker after histological information.

W. H. F. A.

DISEASES OF THE NOSE AND THROAT. By WILLIAM LAMB, M.D., M.R.C.P., LOND., Honorary Surgeon, Birmingham Throat Hospital. New York: William Wood & Co., 1918.

THIS book, designed as an elementary work, contains many good points, and some not so valuable. It is small and compact, the subject desired is easily located, nearly all the operations are up-to-date, and the author endeavors to make the subject clear to the novice first, adding an excellent summary for the specialist. There are many good photographs of the cadaver which are suitable for anatomy study, but many more are needed to make the subject clear to a beginner. Especially is this true of the operations.

Most young medical men do better operating when they have photographs to guide them, and this book, unfortunately, has very few illustrations of operations, however minor.

It is strange to hear that the guillotine still has its advocates, while the better method of dissection is so lightly dwelt upon. The ear section gives many useful pointers, especially good is the plan of keeping the external canal aseptic. N. P. S.

SOME HEADACHES AND EYE DISORDERS OF NASAL ORIGIN. By GREENFIELD SLUDER, M.D., Clinical Professor and Director of Laryngology and Rhinology, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Mo. 115 illustrations. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company, 1918.

DR. SLUDER'S book marks a decided advance in medicine. It is a pleasure to find such a work which combines the clinical pathological and surgical findings. It has been my observation that the physician who is a pathologist in addition to being a surgeon is a more discerning observer and a much better trained operator, and Dr. Sluder is this rare combination.

The causes of headaches have long been a wilderness for the medical explorer, and many a skilful diagnostician has been caught in the mazes and failed to find the right path to the source of the disorders. Therefore, any work which offers new aids in throwing light into this difficult field of study is welcome. Fortunately, Dr. Sluder's book is not only a beacon light to the family practitioner, but is of great help to the surgeon, as it gives diagnostic pointers with complete descriptions of the operations, amply illustrated by excellent drawings.

Any competent rhinologist who has done modern surgery knows that Dr. Sluder's claims are well founded and deserving of the recognition they will receive. Moreover, the cures cited are real cures.

The turbinectomy operation is unique and well described, promising a quick and effective means of opening the ethmoid and frontal-cell drainage. The technic for injecting the sphenopalatine ganglion

gives minute details for this difficult procedure and will help many young rhinologists over a rough road.

The author gives many case histories, with sufficient data to explain his methods of reasoning, and these should aid other physicians with doubtful cases to arrive at a correct diagnosis. The text is amply illustrated with cuts near the subject, the descriptions are clear and the operations well described, and other old methods are fortunately omitted. Indeed, the book is a most welcome addition to any rhinologist's library, and will afford an evening of pleasure to any well-informed surgeon.

N. P. S.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF INFANT FEEDING. By JULIUS H. HESS, M.D., Professor and Head of the Department of Pediatrics, University of Illinois College of Medicine. First edition. Pp. 338; 20 illustrations. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Company, 1918.

ORIGINALLY intended as a hand-book for his students, Professor Hess has presented the *Principles and Practice of Infant Feeding* in a clear and practical manner in this little volume, which will doubtless recommend itself highly to the general practitioner.

Its simplicity of style and its lucidity of meaning reduce the difficulties connected with infant feeding to an irreducible minimum.

Dr. Hess very wisely and rightly lays much stress on the great value and importance of breast milk for the young infant.

In the absence of the mother's milk the employment of a wet-nurse is advocated and the management of the wet-nurse is presented in considerable detail.

In treating the subject of nutritional disturbances the views and classifications of Czerny and Finkelstein are closely followed. An index and a very helpful appendix greatly increase the usefulness of the book.

J. H. S.

CHEMISTRY OF FOOD AND NUTRITION. By HENRY C. SHERMAN, PH.D., Professor in Columbia University. Second edition, rewritten and enlarged. New York: Macmillan Company, 1918.

It is a satisfaction to be able to welcome unqualifiedly such a publication as the *Chemistry of Nutrition*, by Henry C. Sherman, the second edition of which has just appeared. To students of the general topics of metabolism and nutrition, and particularly to internists who want a survey of these fields, this volume should prove of real value.

In studying a large and intricate subject like the physiology of nutrition, it is useful to approach it from several angles in order that what is obscurely or imperfectly expounded by one author may perhaps be more easily and intelligibly grasped through the writings

of another. The opportunity afforded by this book to establish new contacts in this difficult field should therefore be utilized by all who appreciate a terse and dependable presentation of the scientific evidence at hand. The work is an epitome more of the views of others than of those of the author, and it has the outstanding merit of full presentation without such refinement of detail as to make the text difficult of comprehension.

The author discusses the foodstuffs and the digestive processes in the usual order, and these subjects occupy the first third of the book. The fate of the foodstuffs in metabolism and an excellent consideration of calorimetry and its practical application are next presented. Space is then devoted to mineral metabolism and the general topic of foodstuffs in their relation to the deficiency diseases. In two appendices are provided a classification of proteins, and tables giving the usual data of the composition of foodstuffs at large.

Each chapter is followed by a considerable list of references. The book as a whole is modelled somewhat after Dr. Lusk's classical work on the *Science of Nutrition*, but those desiring an easier approach to or briefer review of this subject will peruse the present work to their advantage. It should also serve as a reference work of no small value to all except specialists in this field. R. P.

GYNECOLOGY. By WILLIAM P. GRAVES, M.D., Professor of Gynecology at Harvard Medical School. Second edition. Pp. 883; 490 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1918.

In his preface to this edition, the author states that the book is designed as both a text-book and a general reference book on gynecology. Its completeness of detail makes it unusually fit for both these purposes. The volume, as a whole, has been enlarged by 115 pages. These additional pages include 100 new illustrations. The subject-matter is divided into three parts:

Part I is devoted to the physiology of the pelvic organs and their relation to the different elements of the general organism, including the various glands of internal secretion. This section gives the results of recent investigations in this still undetermined field. An abstract of Loeb's recent work on the corpus luteum appears in this connection, also the very interesting results of ovarian transplantation. The question of organotherapy also is discussed to some extent in this connection. The author makes one feel the close relationship which really exists between the work of the gynecologist and that classed specifically under neurology and psychiatry. He quotes Havelock Ellis as saying: "These facts of morbid psychology are very significant; they emphasize the fact that even in the healthiest woman, a worm, however harmless and unperceived, gnaws periodically at the roots of life." In this second part, too,

an entirely new section has been added, presenting the relation of gynecology to the Freudian theory of sexuality.

Part II is devoted strictly to gynecological diseases, including inflammations; new growths, both benign and malignant; defects of development, as well as the normal embryology of the urogenital tract; malpositions of the pelvic organs; injuries due to childbirth; also a group of special gynecological diseases and a section on general symptomatology.

Part III gives a very complete description of the surgical aspects of gynecology. This is not confined to the generative organs alone, but includes operations on the abdominal wall for hernia, operations of the kidney and ureter, also operations on the bladder and rectum. In closing there is a brief, but very practical, chapter on the technic of examinations and the essentials of postoperative care.

The illustrations, both in half-tones and microscopic drawings, are excellent in every case, being particularly free from the diagrammatic and unreal qualities which characterize the illustrations seen in many text-books. Those in Part III, illustrating the operative procedures, are done by the author himself, and aid particularly in emphasizing and elucidating his methods of operative technic. Altogether, the book succeeds admirably in meeting the needs for which it is designed. Moreover, it not only satisfies the general needs of the gynecologist, as such, but also presents much valuable information in the field of general abdominal surgery. M. G.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN UROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.
1917, Vol. XI. A Collection of the Papers Presented before the Society, April 2, 3 and 4, 1917. Pp. 353, with a number of illustrations and photographs. Brookline, Mass.: Riverdale Press, 1918.

The *Transactions* represent the investigations of urologists in all sections of the country and present their thought on symptomatology, diagnosis, operative technic, laboratory investigations and new instruments. Thomas in describing how surgical intervention may be needed to cope with chronic prostatitis, after giving case reports, concludes with: "(1) Chronic prostatitis may be and is at times a surgical disease, requiring prostatectomy for its most efficient treatment; (2) chronic prostatitis is not infrequently associated with hyperplastic, polypoid, papillary or nodular formations of the mucosa of the prostatic urethra and vesical orifice, demanding removal by treatment coincident with that directed to the prostate; (3) fulguration or high-frequency spark promises to offer the best method of intra-urethral treatment for this purpose." Young and Frontz in discussing the treatment of the lower genito-urinary tract with radium declare that its use in the treatment of carcinoma of the prostate and seminal vesicles in many cases has resulted not only in

marked symptomatic improvement, but in definite reduction of the size and the consistence of the tumor. Pelonze describes certain bodies, which he calls lymphoid bodies, in the prostatic urethra and declares these to be evidence of tuberculosis. His findings if true are very important. The summary of his case records is: (1) There are many cases of advanced urogenital and pulmonary tuberculosis in which these lesions are not present. They have, therefore, no negative value. (2) They are not peculiar to the male. (3) At least 80 per cent. of these patients were in apparently robust health and had never been suspected of any form of tuberculosis. (4) I am of the opinion that these bodies appear very early, and they apparently persist throughout the entire course of the tuberculosis. They have been found in the mildest as well as the most advanced phases of the disease. (5) Sufficient time has not elapsed to venture an opinion as to prognosis, but it has been abundantly impressed upon me that most of these patients do very well if local treatments to the urethra and prostate are avoided and antituberculosis treatment is instituted. O'Crowley and Martland report 13 cases of new growths of the testis, and following out the teaching of Ewing, declare that for practical purposes there exists only one tumor of the testicle, namely, a teratoma.

B. A. T.

THE WASSERMANN TEST. By CHARLES F. CRAIG, Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army. First edition. Pp. 239; 3 colored and 10 half-tone plates. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company, 1918.

This monograph on the Wassermann test describes in simple and clear language the principles of this important test and the technic of the author, which is a modification of the original Wassermann and Noguchi tests, and which is employed in most of the laboratories connected with the Medical Department of the Army. The numerous and valuable contributions to our knowledge of the Wassermann test which have been made by the author and his colleagues are well known and the results are summarized in this monograph, with numerous references to the more important investigations of others during recent years. The results and interpretation of the Wassermann tests in the various stages of syphilis and the effect of treatment upon the reaction are presented clearly and briefly as based mainly upon the personal experience of the author. The concluding chapter is devoted to the Wassermann test, with cerebrospinal fluid and an interpretation of the results, together with brief descriptions of the technic and practical value of other examinations as the colloidal gold test, cell counts and protein tests. The book will doubtless prove of considerable value to both laboratory worker and clinician and go far toward removing certain prejudices entertained against this valuable test.

J. A. K.